## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

GLANCES AT VARIOUS SUBJECTS. A WOMAN'S TIEW OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER REVELATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Looking over the reports of the Crédit Mobilier Committee, I have been strongly reminded of a church trial which took place, many years ago, in the Covenanter congregation of Pittsburgh. A large number of the members had met in the house of an elder where some son of Belial was present with a fiddle, which he began to play in such fashion as to put "life and mettle" into the heels of most of the company, when there was a general moment of reels and "strauspers." Of course

the offenders were " made to stan' Wi' a gie het face before the boly ban'."
or, in plain English, were brought before the session to give satisfaction. Dr. Black, the paster, asked our Scotchman if he had been present on the occasion of the dancing, and he owned that he had been.

" Well, did you dance t"

" You did not dance " "Na, 1 did na' dance ; but I capered a leetle."

Very few of the honorable gentlemen brought up for trial have ever danced in the Credit Mobilier Ring; but most of them have capered a little. None of them were ever bribed by Mr. Ames or had any of his stocks " placed " in their hands, but somehow a little of it got into them, without being placed. It is strange that so many of them "lost money" by getting stocks out of their hands when these same stocks never were really in them. Strange, too, that they lose their losses so very philosophically! If Mr Colfax, for instance, had been a Johnny Steel, bent on getting rid of a few millions in the shortest possible time, he could not have been more indifferent about that paltry \$500 which he gave to Mr. Ames for no considera-

Mr. Wilson, too, seems to have been criminally indifferent to the value of money, and could not well fail to be poor and in debt if this Crédit Mobilier transaction be a fair specimen of his way of doing business. Men so careless of their own interests could not easily be thoughtful for those of others; and it would be folly to expect that the public business would be judiciously managed by men who invest, and throw away, their private means in the manner that Messrs. Colfax and ilson, as represented by their own statements, have disposed of theirs. People who buy stocks in companies of which they know nothing, have no difficulty in achieving the distinction of poverty and indebteduess, and we can well believe that Mr. Wilson is not rich if his dealings with Mr. Ames are a fair specimen of his business management. But since he has been charged with comphirity in this great swindle, let us be thankful his case is no worse. The dearest wealth of a nation is the in-tegrity and faith of its people, and he who would, wan-tonly, rob this nation of its faith in the honesty of Henry

no worse. The degreet wealth of a nation is the inrity and faith of its people, and he who would, wanulty, rob this nation of its faith in the honesty of Henry
dison, or any other trusted representative, would even
are seriously injure the people than the individual.

That simplicity is not criminal which makes the coungentleman the victim of a city confidence rame, and
e-public must be glad to excess their chosen. Execure Maristrate on this ground, when it is the alternative
deliberate rascality. Incompetency, in an officer, is a
sall objection compared to diskonesty. In this case
cry good man would have been glad to know there
as neither; would have rejoiced had none of the honorae-gentlemen either danced or expersed. How much
teef for humanity had the Triming been totally misformed, and the whole Credit Mobiler scandalen an electionsering canard! But the developments
one to the half-was not told.

But while these starting disclosures shake the foundabass of sectory, let us not lose I faith in the Republic.
There are a few names even in Sardis." Thus far not
not fine prominent leaders in the Liberal Reform party
implicated in these frauds. It seems not only that
suce of them danced, but no one has been expering. Mr.
mes did not approach Charles Sunner with any of his
ocks, and there are other men to whom he dared not
everyment they had sworn to usinfain; men not only
mest in intention, but too clear-headed to be made the
ols of any knawe or set of knaves. The people have
it to learn to distinguish the false from the faithful,
as weals from the strong; elect to private life those who
ove unit for public/service; and choose as Reprosentaves those who, being tried, have proved true. When
est does not be defined from their private employée,
adjanuals the delinquencies of the one as sternly as those
the other, the public interests will be as well cared for
showe of individuals. When they punish men who
be the public freezery of hundreds of thousands as anarimety as they do the cook whe purions

JANE G. SWISSHELM. Mitchell's Mills, Penn., Jan. 23, 1878.

WASHINGTON VIEWS OF COLFAX'S DEFENSE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Though I am no newspaper man-not even a Washington correspondent-I cannot refrain from giving you the impressions about Colfax's testimony that seem almost universally to prevail. Prebably there was not a man in the Committee-room who was not a disheliever in the Vice-President's story. This was manifested, as the examination proceeded, by the lifting eyebrows, incredulous smiles, whispers of "Too thin," "A good story," "A well put up job," &c., and other signs and expressions that almost everybody indulged in, and everybody understood. Ames had told his story, and it was fertified by the books and cheeks of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and it was corroborated in the most extra-Ames or anybody else, by Colfax's bank account, Colfax and his family simply tell this most extraordinary story. ent all documentary evidence is destroyed, and the man not connected with the family whose word could instantly decide it is dead. It was considered too much like a novel, except that in a novel the letter of Mr. Nesbitt would have been found.

novel, except that in a novel the letter of Mr. Nesbitt would have been found.

Reflecting men say that Colfax, ever since the revelation of the bank account, has acted in a way utterly inconsistent with his own belief in his innocence. Why those tears in the Vice-President's room after the discovery of the bank deposit! Why should his friends express the fear that Ames might present a receipt for the \$1.00 signed by Colfax! Why should he utterly refuse to testify until Ames had again taken the stand, until his attorney had an opportunity to badger Ames in a cross-examination (an opportunity the attorney in a cross-examination (an opportunity the attorney in that he had no receipt from Colfax!

Passing by the improbability that a man only slightly acquainted with Colfax should make this munificent present of \$1.000 and want it kept secret, the most astonishing thing is the manner in which it was done. There is probably no business man now living in New-York City who would send a \$1.000 bill by mail to Washington in this way. That part of the story which states that secrecy was desired is gonerally spoken of as "too thin."

But for all this the Committee will undoubtedly pro-

thin."
But for all this the Committee will undoubtedly profeat to believe, will report Colfax as a good boy, and
present a white washing report so far as he is concerned,
but recommend the expulsion of Ames and Brooks.

Markington Each 1977 but recommend the expulsion Washington, Feb. 12, 1873. SCOTUS.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There Is a subject that might well, I think, receive far more attention than it ever has-viz. rotation in office. When a man has passed through one term of office he is certainly better fitted to perform its duties than before he had any experience, provided he proves upright and faithful. And it is a most mischievous doctrine, according to my view, that a man who works well for his party must have his turn at the offices at its disposal. I have noticed some of the workings of that practice. Last year a very active and intelligent that practice. Last year a very active and intelligent member of the Republican party was sent to the Logislature, and performed its duties well. This year his position fell to a young petitiogger, who is distinguished for nothing but brass and lidelity to party. Next year still another goes, and so on, each year breaking in a new member, and never gaining anything by experience. Members go there for the most partignorant of parliamentary laws, and comparatively worthless as workers. And a greater evil than their inexperience is incurred. Corruption is encouraged. A man who works for his party and for a reward can man who works for his party and for a reward can be energly be bribed. There is nothing to gain by being honest except honor. Many require more than more pranciple to keep them to their duty. Were it understood that so long as one did his duty to his constituents, he might hope for reflection, there would be less corruption might hope for redicetion, there would be less corruptic and far more ability, or what will to a great extent tak the place of ability, experience. Will you please call the attention of your readers to the subject. W. D. C. New-Fork, Feb. 13, 1873.

GIVING OPIUM TO CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: It is an acknowledged medical fact that alcoholism is frequently transmitted to children. I am artisfied, after 25 years of close medical observation, that the foundation is often laid in infancy of that peculiar quality of nervous excitability which easily takes to nervous stimulants, alcohol, opium in its various forms, absynth, hashish, &c., by the custom of giving to restless infants some one of the many preparations of restless infauts some one of the many preparations of opium. All the various "soothing sirups," and articles of a similar kind, centain in some form the principle of opium; they all produce that condition of the nervous system known to doctors as narcotism, to a degree. Thus in infancy, when the nervous system is especially susceptible to those physiological impressions, which may remain permanently, the ignorant parent creates a condition of the nervous system in the child which, like a pile of combustibles, only requires the accidental epark, or carcless match, to set it in a blaze.

Fort Dodge, lows, Feb. 5, 1873. JOHN MONULTY, M. D.

THE TARIFF AND THE PRICES OF TEA AND COFFEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

understand aright, in behalf of us who work for small trees are greatly injured.

thoomes, the poor and their families. Now, if we cannot Hightgoren, S. J., Feb. 5, 1513.

get these articles cheaper, duty off, the workingmen will gladly submit to taxation, if the people need it, to pay the national debt or running expenses. The operation of this set touches the practical sense of us workingmen more than all the casars ever written on the anticet of "Tariff and Free Trade." Our brains are closely connected with wages.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1873.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSIONS.

In the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: One of the scandals of American diplo macy was that perpetrated in making each of the five Central American States "a Mission," and sending out five "Ministers Resident" where we had formerly but one diplomatic agent-a Chargé d'Affaires-at \$4,500 a year. All the new " Ministers Resident" received \$7,500 a year, so that our "diplomacy" with Central America vas made to cost us \$37,600 annually. Costa Rica had a Minister Resident" - a State with a smaller white population than many of our city wards, and with a total population - white, black, In-dian, and mixed - of less than 150,000. "Bray" Dickinson was sent to Nicaragua, where, it is alleged, he kept a sort of pawnbroking establishment. One of Mr. Chandler's protegés was sent to Honduras. He evinced some good sense in asking, on his arrival in New-York, "what sort of language they spoke out that?" Later, that eminent light of diplomacy and disciple of Vattel and Wheaton, Mr. Hudson, was sent to draw his \$7,500 a year in Guatemala. Need I tell you that Mr. Hudson was and is a "brother-in-law" of our President-belong ing to the same brood with Casey, Cramer, and the rest ?

Attempts were made, through a number of years, to consolidate these missions, but the State Department wanted patronage, and so contrived to keep up the farce in Central America. Last Winter, however, this diplomatic bubble was effectively pricked, and the five missions concentrated in one—the change, however, not to take piace until June of this year. So THE TRIBUSE and its Washington correspondent are both wrong in supposing anybody has yet got a "soft place," or is likely to get one at \$22,500 a year, although that would be a saving of \$15,000 per annum. The States of Central America, combined, have a population of about 2,500,000 including "all sorts," mainly Indians. Their commerce is principally with England. That with the United States is about equal to that which goes on between Staten Island and Communipaw.

A Minister Resident in Nicariagua, the central State, is all we require; and should one be sent there, knowing notking of the country or its language, as would very certainly be the case, a small consignment of oakum might give him occupation in his leisure hours. This would be as reputable if not as prolitable an employment as that of pawnbroker. As yot, I believe none of our diplomatic genuses in Central America have drawn "consolidated" salaries. If there be any such thing afoot, however, depend on it brother-in-law Hudson will "go for it," and—get it!

New-Fork, Jan. 29, 1873. onsolidate these missions, but the State Department

CHRISTIAN OR NOT CHRISTIAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The recent action of the "Young Men's Christian Association" in refusing the use of Association Hall for the course of lectures on Shakespeare by the Rev. John Weiss provokes an inquiry as to what these young men consider "Christian." In looking over the olumns of the daily papers, headed "Amusements," during the last week, I find that Miss Anna Dickinson lectured in that Hall on Joan of Arc. Is Miss Dickinson a Christian, and Mr. Weiss not a Christian t or was Joan of Are a Christian, and Shakespeare a heretic? It could hardly be the latter, because Mr. Bellew gave there a reading from Shakespeare, and if Shakespeare was not a Christian, these young men, so quick to discover heresy, would have known it, and not permitted the would have known it, and not permitted the Hall to be used for such a purpose. And was not Jean of Are a Catholic—a believer in the "Ani-Christ' of Rome! Mrs. Scotr-Siddons also gave a reading there. She is an actress. These young men are taught from the pulpit that to attend the theater is among the worst offenses against piery. Is Mrs. Siddons a Christian in Association Hall, and not a Christian in Mallack's Theater! A series of Saturday matinees is advertised for this Hall. Are they to be "Christian" entertainments! Of course the lectures of Mr. Welss are not, or he would not have been denied the Hall. It is important that this question be settled. Mr. Bellew read from Dickens, but he was a Unitarian, as Mr. Weiss is. There must have been some oversight in this. Every "Christian" wants a place where his sons and daughters may hear lectures and readings without dauger to their faith. I had always supposed Association Hall to be such a place, and was doubly assured when I heard of the refusal to Mr. Weiss. But is a reading from Dickens any more Christian than a lecture from Weiss? Dear TRIBUNE, "Where shall I go i"

Where shall I go i"

ASSUMPTIONS OF ENGLISH SCIENTISTS.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In your notice of Youmaus's Popular Science Monthly, in The TRIBUNE of January 21, you very justly call attention to a late instance of British arrogance in claiming the lead in the Science of Etherization for Sir James Simpson, when it is a matter of record, as you remarked, that the whole subject of the new discovery had been patiently investigated and decided upon favorably, at the Massachusetts General Hospital. upon favorably, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, long before, and even against popular sentiment at the outset, in this country. But such irritating cases of English assumption and pretension are by no means infrequent. For instance: They have given to our big trees in California the botanical name of Pinas Wellingtonia, Wellingtonia, forsooth! What had the Duke of Wellingtonia forsooth! What had the Duke of Wellingtonia to do with them! They are the product of American soil, and had become famous years before any Euglish resord of them existed. In the next settlement or "arbitration" of old scores, or old sores, we may have with that magnanimous race. I hope the case of Pinus Wellingtonia will be included. Poor Brazil may submit to have her big hily called Victoria Regissa, because she can't belp herself; but we may yet insist on a supplementary article to the Alabama Treaty.

Bullimore, Jan. 29, 1873. Chas. W. Stearns.

NORMAL TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR : Since it is one of the laudable objects of THE TRIBUNE to aid in all needed reforms and progressive movements, I beg to be allowed to speak of the existing need of thorough instruction from Normal teachers in private as well as public schools. Though sympathizing heartily in the improvements of the latter, daily observation shows me that the reform is needed still more in the former. No one can question the fact that private schools are a necessity at present; hence that private schools are a necessity at present; hence those who patronize them need to be educated to an appreciation of a more perfect instruction; those who have established them should be incited to greater efforts; the end desired cannot be accomplished unless there is a unity of movement. After founding an institution in a neighboring city, and supplying it with an efficient corps of Normal teachers, the experiment convinces me that without the aid of the Press in the discussion of this subject, a long time must chapse before the people are aroused and a better state of things inaugurated in private schools. No class of people are so humbugged in this matter as the wealthy class, and the blame rests upon themselves. The public schools today are laying a firmer basis for a higher and more classical course of study than the private, because the foundation of a child's education is more thoroughly laid. dation of a child's education is more thoroughly laid.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1873.

THE POSTAL CARD MATTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The Postmaster-General was authorized by Congress, at its last session, to issue what were denominated "postal cards," of the value of one cent. Shortly after its adjournment the Postmaster-General called for proposals for the printing of the cards. A proper time having intervened, decision was rendered, and the contract was awarded to a certain bank note company in New-York City. It was soon after discovered that Congress had made no special appropriation for the purpose. gress had made no special appropriation for the purpose. Question being raised as to the right of the Postmaster-General in the premises, the Attorney-General decided that Mr. Creswell had no authority to issue cards until such special appropriation had been made. Or course the matter was postponed until the meeting of the present Congress, when it was supposed that an appropriation would be immediately made. But half of the session has expired and nothing whatever has been done in the matter. The question has even been raised as to the advisability of their issue. Their popularity was demonstrated in the fact that the Postmaster-General had received orders for about 3,000,000 from post-offices throughout the country. If Congress would attend to this and other matters of manifest interest to the people, it would, in a much areater measure, fulfill the design of its creation.

Fort Edward, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1873.

J. Ds W. M.

CHANGE THE JURY LAWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin : Suggestions for the improvement of our jury laws may be in order now, after the miserable failures we have witnessed in the last few weeks. The bench is now well cleared of worthless judges; let us try and get a better jury law. Possibly the Scotch law would work here—have fifteen jurors, and let the ma-jority decide. Or take the present system, and divide the 12 into three lote after this fashion : Take four bits of the 12 into three lots after this fashion: Take four bits of paper, each marked "1," four marked "2," and four marked "3;" then let the jurors draw after hearing the evidence; those having No. 1 go to one room, those having No. 2 go to another, and No. 3 to still another. Then let each juror give his opinion in writing and hand it to the proper officer; then if any two of the numbers agree let their decision be accepted. This would prevent the possibility of one man upsetting the plainest facts and evidence by his fears or scruples, or may be something worse. Pray keep this subject before the public constantly till we have some change. Our law as it stands is evidently a failure.

New-York, Feb. 5, 1873.

NO PEACHES THIS YEAR IN NEW-JERSEY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Thursday morning, Jan. 30, the thermometer at this place stood at 19° below zero. I have carefully examined the blossom buds of peach orchards Sin: Will you please to explain why it is in this vicinity, and find them all killed. If the same that tea and coffee are as dear or dearer than before the detice were taken off. This reduction was made, if I understand aright, in behalf of us who work for small trees are greatly injured.

Thomas I Pollen. A JUDICIAL FARCE.

ABUSES OF THE MINOR POLICE COURTS. DORMAN B. EATON'S ARGUMENT BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE-WHY THE LAWLESS HAVE NO DREAD OF RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE-SIGNIFICANT FACTS FROM THE CITY'S

RECORD OF CRIME. Dorman B. Eaton, in an elaborate speech efore the Judiciary Committee of the State Legislature at Albany on the Police Courts of this city and their abuses, argues that the question involved is one of prinriple and not of persons, the object in viewbeing to botish the demoralizing system of electing minor judicial officers who have criminal jurisdiction rather than to legislate one set of men out of office and another in. In the course of his argument for the reform of police administration he sketches the principal abuses of the present system. The following are extracts from his speech :

The facts are indisputable that the public has lost confidence in the primary criminal administration of the City of New-York. So deep-scated and general is this want of confidence that the evils resulting from it are almost sa great as if the justices were proved to be as ignorant, morcenary, faithless, unjust, and incompetent as they are generally believed to be. Good men despair of securing the conviction of the guilty, and therefore fail to make the effort; guilty men have little fear of penishment, and crime multiplies all along the line of guilt, from vagrancy and intexication up to theft and

These police courts are the gates of criminal justice, and the personal safety, the morality, the property, and the general welfare of the people are felt to depend largely, not alone upon the character and ability of those who preside over them, but upon the relation those justices sustain to the criminal classes. The conviction is general both that if we can have no better method of selecting these justices our position is one of great peril, but also that we can have, and ought at once to adopt, a better system; that we should at once abandon the method of electing these justices.

Our vicious and defective system, and the worse administration, unlike the criminal records of better governed cities, fail to supply any adequate statistics of rime or its punishment. In these particulars as well, the new law will work a great reform by enabling the people to know how every crime is punished and every prisoner is disposed of in these lower courts. Still there are some statistics, and they are full of interesting and alarming suggestions. If they do not actually prove, they go far to make probable, the worst that is generally slieved of these tribunals.

The reports of the Board of Police tell as how many prisoners are annually taken before the police justices in the City of New-York. In 1887 there were \$0,502. Of these 20,761 were arrested for disorderly conduct; 17,762 for intoxication; 1,121 for gambling; 131 for robbery, and 59 for murder. The others were distributed through all the grades and names of crime. Of the persons thus arrested, \$8,943 were males, and the returns show that 48,307 of them were over 29 years of age. The number 21 years old and upward is net given; but making all reasonable deductions for those between 20 and 21, we may assume that the number of those immoral, unscrupulous voters thus annually subjected to the discretion of partisan, uneducated judges is not less than 45,000, or more than a fourth of all the voters of the city. In view of such facts, ought we to be surprised at the low moral tone, the mercenary partisanship, and the stupendous frauds of our city elections? If it be said that some of these men are several times arrested, so that their aggregate number is less than 45,000, I fear it may be replied that many of them vote many times, so that their relative power in the canvass is far in excess of their numbers.

In 1866 the police reports show 78,451 arrested and ught before these courts, and only 16,866 for disorderly conduct; and in 1869 only 72,988 brought there, with only 14,935 for disorderly conduct; but it would be a great mistake to assume that the city was becoming more orderly and law-abiding as we approached the saturnalia of municipal barbarism and depravity which produced the crisis of 1879. The deplorable facts are, as I believe, that the efficiency and fidelity of the Police Department itself was seriously impaired, so that arrests were less frequent at the very time that crimes of every grade were increasing. What are we to say, in presence of the known increase of murders in the city, of the facts that, while 78 are reported as arrested for that crime in 1888 and 57 in 1869, only 24 are reported as arrested for murder and homicide united in 1870 ?

What of the facts that, while 1,121 gamblers were arrested in 1867, only 270 were arrested in 1870 ! What of the facts that, while 131 persons were arrested for robbery in 1867, 132 in 1868, 217 in 1869, only 12 were arrested in 1970—that year in which the Mayor became a member of the Board of Police, and the great officers of the city freely robbed its treasury, or allowed it to be robbed of

on its doings. But on the 5th of April, 1871, the curtain was drawn over the dangerous secrets, and all the doings of the past year. Since that date no report of the Police Department has been made!

A single meager document, issued in April, 1871, for the year 1370, contains the only report made of that new and ominous City Police Department, which was a twin birth of the infamous Board of Audit. When the public will see another, no mortal can tell. I believe there are good men connected with that department: and that if they shall ever speak freely in relation to this bill, they will disclose facts and opinions which, if nitered now, would give us great support. CRIMINAL STATISTICS ANALYZED.

Though, as I have said, no reports from the Police Jus-tices give us in any year the secrets of the disposition made of the annual thousands adjudged there; though no official documents tell us how many were arrested in isit of 1872, I have succeeded in finding some criminal statistics for 1871, that I regard as reliable, and which are fearful and suggestive in the highest degree. Public feeling was demanding vizor in the Police Department, and it was again exhibited in that year. No less than \$4.61 prisoners were brought before our nine Police Justices in 1871, more that 9,300 to each justice—almost 30 to each justice forleach day in the year, Sundays not excepted; and it ought to be remembered that these courts do the largest business on Sunday. Does it not require some knowledge to try 20 cases, involving personal liberty, every day they year round! But what was done with these \$4.514 in 1871! Well, 27.781 were committed for examination. This "committed for examination." is an ominous phrase.

The witnesses may be at hand when the prisoners were committed, and may never be again. It may be known how every male over 21, so committed, voted or intends to vote. No man but a police justice is wise enough to say when the examinations will ever be made, if at all. Our new bill strikes at this abuse. No less than 25.814 of these prisoners were discharged summarily, so it would appear; 10,220 were bailed; of 4.641 no knowledge of the disposition can be gained; 725 were committed for trial; 2,316 were sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as to which more will be said; 3,345 were "not holden," but why I know not now many more; a few hundred were sent to various institutions; 634 are reported as "otherwise disposed of," and only 82 were "committed without bail."

Can any man read such a record without feeling that independence of tenure, freedom from partjasnship, accurate and ready learning, and high character are demanded on the bench when such multifarions and miscellaneous justice or injustice is administered! Can any citizen of New-York perceive without alarm that at least one out of every eleven of its entire population is annually dragged by its police officers as a criminal into the lowest courts—into Setch p 1871 or 1872, I have succeeded in finding some criminal statistics for 1871, that I regard as reliable, and which

But there are some further statistics. The Commis

times.

But there are some further statistics. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction make annual reports, and therein they give returns of the prisoners they receive from the several police courts. Like all our criminal statistics, these are too meager and confused to be satisfactory, if indeed they are expected to make the reader any wiser. I could not satisfy myself that anybody understood them.

A few facts, however, are pretty clear. At the prisen (Tombs) attached to the Police Court of the lat District there were received in 1870, 30.71 prisoners, of whom two were hanged, 10.591 were discharged (that is about 30 each day of the year), 14.776 were sent to Blackwell's Island, and 482 sent to the State Prison, only \$13 are reported as sent to Blackwell's Island, and none as sent to the State Prison.

As against 5.578 discharged from the Hid District Prison, only \$13 are reported as sent to Blackwell's Island, and none as sent to the State Prison, while as against 2,649 discharged from the Fourth District Prison, 120 were sent to Blackwell's Island and none to the State Prison, while as against 2,649 discharged from the Fourth District Prison, 120 were sent to Blackwell's Island and none to the State Prison. If these reports are deceptive, it is certainly high time they are required to be made full and accurate; and if they are correct, they show the most disgraceful and suspicious disparity in the rules which govern the punishment and discharge of criminals in the different police courts.

A corresponding irregularity appears in the reports of 1871. It is discouraging, not to say utterly huminating.

ern the punishment and discharge of criminals in the different police courts.

A corresponding irregularity appears in the reports of 1871. It is discouraging, not to say utterly humiliating to go over the records of contusion, hasbe and irregularity in dealing with our criminal classes, which these reports suggest. And inquiries, beyond the reports themeselves, do not result more satisfactory. For example, I was assured by the highest authority that whole platoons of criminals are daily turned over, say from 56 to 66 a day, by the Police Justices, on a sort of general consignment from their courts to the Board of Charities and Correction.

No trial or satisfactor takes place, not even the form of them; but whatever judgment is ever randered is rendered by an agent, of that loand, who goes appour a

miscellaneous crowd of prisoners, marking and labeling them for from three, five, ten days up to six months, for any of "the institutions," much as a shepherd would mark a flock of sheep for his pastures. The Police Justice only acts as an intermediary—a sort of broker in selections—between the police officer and the sentencing agent of the Charity and Correction Board.

Was there ever a more convenient scheme for allowing the guilty desperade, the favored party bully and repeater to escape with a few weeks of charitable detention? One would think that a corrupt justice would not require a long time to make a fortune out of this business of selecting criminals for such easy punishments, or none at all. Nothing but angelie virtues in a police justice can be safely trusted with such temptations. It is far too given for ordinary mortals.

But strange as it may seem, the memorable session of 1871 made a law for such wholesale consignments. It declares that "it shallful lawful for the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York to commit to any of the institutions under their charge, other than penal, for a period not exceeding six months, any person or persons committed to their charge by the Police Magistrates of the City of New-York:"

No more remurkable and demoralizing law than this was ever enacted in this State. Without any form of a trial, without the semblance of justice, without preserving any record or applying any discrimination of guilt or innocence, an arbitrary, uneducated, partisan Police Justice may, under this law, annually send many thousands of both sexes, of every age and condition of life—and yearly tens of thousands whom the policemen had individually arrested and taken to these courts—are sent in herels to those Commissioners, by whose agent they are sorted, labeled, and parceled among the institutions under their control! Is it any wonder the lawless have no fear of the Police Courts!

Should we be any longer surprised to hear the police officer

times.

Thousands yearly go through the forms of being sent there for a few days in order to secure a new suit of clothes, in which they speedily reinter the ways of violence and the dens of vice, to be again arrested and "sent up" when their clothes are worn or pawned. If we can contrive and enforce no better system than this, every man of intelligence and wealth among us deserves to be sent to prison by an elected Poites Justice, and to have his house occupied by one of these repeaters on the islands.

TARDINESS IN OPENING THE COURTS.

Of the many abuses attending the low and lamentable administration in our Police Courts, I select that of tardiness and irregularity in opening them as a good illustration. No order, system, or certainty prevails. Never have I been more indignant than when waiting hour

have I been more indignant than when waiting hour after hour, with 20 or 30 fatigned and sleepy, but stalwart policemen, and, perhaps, twice as many prisoners—a moticy and strange assortment of degraded humanity—for the arrival of one of these Police Justices, with a salary of \$10,000 a year.

And then the work of doing justice begins. Its only consolations are that it is brief. Pitty men, women, and children, arrested for all sorts of crines, wearing every variety of rags and ruffles, fresh victims and hardoned veterans of misfortune and vice, with faces expressive of all shades of crime, suffering, and despair, are remanded to the garrets and the gutters, are sent to the cells or to the "Institutions," in loss than 50 minutes. It may be justice, it may be according to law, it may be we can live under it some years yet, but it seems to an inexperienced observer that nothing short of obmiscient wisdom is equal to such dispatch, and that nothing but a miracle can save a people which consents to submit to it. If any man or woman wants a sensation that will last for a month, that will feach a new lesson in human character, I advise an attendance upon a "discharge of the watch" by certain police justices, on a Sunday morning. It is enough to make one emigrate to Timbuctoo.

When we reflect upon these huge annual armies of

When we reflect upon these huge annual armies of When we reflect upon these huge annual armies of criminals—as numerous as the hosts on either side that contended at Gettysburg—which pass through the gates of these police courts; when we consider that nearly all of them may be fined from #1 upward, and believe that a great portion of them are fined; when we recall the 2,000 arrested for intoxication, all of whem are liable to be, and ought to be fined, and that they are as well able to pay a fine as a grog bill, we naturally inquire what becomes of the tens of thousands of dollars that are or should be collected as fines!

We see no evidence that the police cierks or justices

becomes of the tens of thousands of dollars that are or should be collected as fines?

We see no evidence that the police clerks or justices are too modest or too timid to make collections. As we look over the monthly pay-rolls rendered to the Controller, from which we find that those justices and the servants of their courts, over and above the many police officers paid by the Police Board always in attendance, demand as salaries and have been paid each year, the sum jot \$205,688 55, we say, surely, this sum at least, was collected in fines, from that predigious number of \$4,514 persons, who passed the gates of, these courts in 1871.

Certainly it must have been easy to get that amount from such a host, liable to imprisonment. It may have been easy enough, but it is not easy, it is utterly impossible, to find what became of the money, if it was collected. The money collected from all the 25,000 or more drunkards should, by law, be paid to the Charity Commissioners before mentioned, and all the rest of the flues to the Controller.

I have a statement from each, and I now give the

o the Controller.

I have a statement from each, and I now give the I have a statement from each, and I now give the amounts of such payments. For the year from April 5, 1871, to April 5, 1872, the Commissioners received, as lines, \$1.512, \$15. In the period from 1869 to 1872, inclusive, there was paid to the Controller, as fines, the sum of \$758, and no more. The mere salary of the aforesaid Police Court officials for those four years, was \$20,753 41; and the number of persons liable to fine, brought as prisoners before these Police Courts in those years, was not less than 500,000!

It hardly seems useful to further pursue our statistical It hardly seems useful to further pursue our statistical inquiries, except to add that, when you ask a Police Justice how many prisoners are fined, how many released, how many prisoners are fined, how many released, how many are balled, what is the proportion of those who get free to those who get punished, what number are held for each of the several crimes for which they are arrested, and the like questions, he cannot tell you, but he half supposes, or lears, that the Board of Police may have some information of that sore. But when you go to that fourfly on But there is a secrecy and a dread more significant than facts. So long as we had a Metropolitan Board of Police—until the Police Department was made a portion of the partisan machinery for ruling the city—we had annual reports from that Board which about the Police Department was made a portion of the partisan machinery for ruling the city—we had annual reports from that Board which about the partisan machinery for ruling the city—we had annual reports from that Board which about the partisan machinery for ruling the city—we had annual reports from that Board which about the partisan machinery for ruling the city—we had annual reports from that Board which about the partisan machinery for ruling the facts; that the Board of Police may have some information of that sore. But when you go to that Board, you find that it has but poor means of gaining the facts; that it is not allowed by the police was provided by the police. When you go to that Board, you find that it has but poor means of gaining the facts; that it is not allowed by the police by the police. When the complete is the police of the police of

XLIID CONGRESS-THIRD SESSION.

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1873. Mr. PRATT (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely to granting pensions to soldiers in the War of 1812 who served less than 60 days. Mr. SPENCER (Rep., Ala.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill introduced by Mr. Chandler of Michigan, two days ago, to introduce the International Code of Signals in the merchant service of the United States.

Mr. VICKERS (Dem., Md.), from the same committee, reported with amendments a bill amendatory of the acts relating to officers employed in the examination of imported merchandise at San Francisco, Cal.

SUPPRESSION OF TRADE IN OBSCENE LITERATURE.
Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.), from the Committee of Post-Offices and Post Roads, reported without amendment a bill for the suppression of trade in and circulation of obscene literature and articles of immoral use It provides penalties of fine and imprisonment for selling or advertising indecent books, pictures, or arti-cles of medicine for immoral use, and forbids the im-portation of such articles, except drugs in bulk, and likewise their conveyance in the mails, or depositing them in or taking them from any Post-Office.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. At 1 o'clock the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriaions, increasing the amount for surveying in the Pacific

rom \$50,000 to \$70,000, was agreed to.
The amendment appropriating \$150,000 to purchase the from \$50,000 to \$10,000, was agreed to the amendment appropriating \$150,000 to purchase the right to manufacture and use the best self-propelling torpedo-boats was opposed by Mr. STEVENSON (benn, Ky.), who thought the Government might better wait until the question as to the best torpedo system should be more definitely settled before spending any more money

in that direction.

Messrs. STOCKTON (Dem., N. Y.), SPRAGUE (Rep., R. I.), NYE (Rep., Nev.), and ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) advocated the appropriation, and the latter said he hardly liked to state all the reasons why he thought it desirable that our defenses should be strengthened.

Mr. CASSERLY (Dem., Cal.) opposed the amendment. He moved to amend the paragraph so as to authorize the use of the money for either torpedo hoats or the best self-propelling submerged to reedo. The amendment

self-propelling submerged torpedo. The amendment was agreed to.

The appropriation was then agreed to.

The amendment providing that after the 30th of June next the term of the classes in the Navai Academy at Annapolis shall be six years, was agreed to. It applies to the class entering in 1873.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment appropriating \$3,200,000 for the construction of eight steam vessels of war. Adopted.

war. Adopted. At 4:45 the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The business of the morning hour being the

consideration of reports from the Committee on Mines and Mining, Mr. WALDRON (Rep., Mich.) reported the Senate, bill in relation to mineral lands, which was Mr. BANKS (Lib. Rep., Mass.) reported the bill to aid

in the construction of the Sutro Tunnel, with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, loaning \$1.00,000, on condition that the Company spends an equal amount and gives a first mortgage on its property. Mr. Banks advocated the bill, and at the close of his remarks the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN. Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) asked leave to offer and have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House halfs with astisfaction the progress of republican institutions in Europe, and tenders to the propie of Spain its
sympathy and good wishes in any effort they may make to establish
throughout the Spanish dominions a republicas form of government,
which shall secure to all men equality of political, religious, and social
rights, and the full protection of life, liberly, and property.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.)—That is too important a
resolution to pass without debate.

resolution to pass without debate.

The motion was not received.
On motion of Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) it was ordered that on and after Monday next the House shall meet at 11 a. m.

COMMISSIONERS OF COMMERCE. Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio), Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to provide for the creation of a board of commissioners of commerce, and proceeded to address the House in its After debate, the House, on motion of Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ohio), laid the bill on the table—Yeas, 99; Nays,

36. Тия Ноцяе at 4:30 р. ш. офоцион.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS. STREET RAILROADS TO BE CHARGED FIVE PER CENT OF THEIR GROSS RECEIPTS FOR THE

USE OF STREETS. Alderman Ottendorfer offered a resolution vesterday, which was adopted, in the Board of Aidernen, to the effect that a due regard for the rights and interests of the tax-payers will require the Legislature in granting franchises to surface street railroads in this city to insist that the corporations receiving the same shall pay to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as a compensation for the use of the streets, five per cent from the gross receipts of fares. A report was received from Controller Green showing the annual receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-ave. Railroads for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, and a communication stating that the ex-penses incurred by the Common Council for the year 1873 are in excess of the legal appropriation, and asking that they be reduced or legalized by proper enactments.

The following is the statement of the receipts: Months. 77... 63,674 09 67.8% 19 Dec . . . 63,217 83 50.145 66 87.61 30 67.783 45 Totals \$776,553 26 \$761.899 89

A resolution offered by Alderman Van Shaick, that the lease of the liquor saloon underneath the Jefferson Mar-ket Police-station and adjoining the Jefferson Market be repurchased by the city and the disgrace removed, was repurchased by the city and the disgrace removed, was referred to the Committee on Markets. The report of the committee to whom was referred the assignment of rooms in the City Hall for the Department of Pablic Works, which has already been published in The TRIE. UNE, was adopted. The report of the special committee, recommending the renting of the old New-York Hospital for city and county offices, was adopted. A communication was received from the Mayor, withholding his signature from a resolution requiring Wm. B. Duncan to reduce the size of the portico in front of Fechter's Theater, in Fourteenth-st. The Mayor's objections were sustained by a unanimous vote.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

A communication received by the Dock Commissioners at their meeting, yesterday, from the National Transportation Company asking permission to widen the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 37 and 58, E. R., was referred to the Executive Committee. An inventory of the tools in the engineer's department, as reported by Gen. McClellan, was placed on file. The Executive Con mittee reported unfavorably in regard to a communication received from the Police Department, with respect to the obtaining of a lease of the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 5 and 6, N. R., to be used as a dumping-ground. The report of the Executive Committee permitting J. B. Smith to build a large platform at the foot of Pier No. 34, N. K., was laid on the table.

STREET PAVEMENT REFORM.

THE SUBSTITUTION OF STONE FOR WOOD OR ASPHALT-ACTION OF THE BOARD OF AL-DERMEN.

The startling facts in regard to the worthasness and expense of wooden and concrete pavements recited in the report of Commissioner Van Nort and published exclusively in The TRIBUNE have so greatly interested property-owners that many of them are uniting in a petition to the Legislature asking it to take action in reference to the future pavements of the city. The removal of the snow and see from the streets during the past week has revealed the fact that the pavements in many parts of the city are greatly in need of repair. The matter came up yesterday in an official form. The President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Vance, offered the following, which was adopted:

the following, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the representatives of the list of New-York elected to the State Legislature be and are larely directed to obtain the passage of a law during the present session of the Legislature to rake provided for the representant with stone of carriagness; is this eith vectorize lind with weed or aspisalt parements whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner of the Repartment of Fablic Works the cost of unintaining such woods or concrete parements will in acr one year equal of exceeding the part of the original cost of such parement, and that the accommunity draft of a law for each purposes be submitted to such representatives for their consideration:

THE ACT.

AN ACT to authorize the representant of corriage-ways in the City of New-York hereinfore panel with smoother or concrete presents, and to provide the means largely.

New York herespoor put of white Sonner of Public Works of the SECTION I. Whenever the Commissioner of Public Works of the try of New York shall be satisfied that the condition of any wooden or

Suc. 2. The said Commissioner of Public Works shall from time to ates, real and personal, subject to taration in the City wew-York the sum or sums of mouse which may be requ interest on said bonds and to redeem them at maturity. SEC. 7. This set shall take effect immediately.

THE BUILDING INSPECTION.

The officers of the Department of Buildings have examined Grammar School No. 19, at No. 344 East Fourteenth-st., and state that the ventilation is by flues, which are out of order and useless; several other defects were found in the building, and it is recommended that the class-room doors be repaired and made to slide back, the flues be put in order, and that openings from the center class-reems to the stairs and additional passages from the yard to the street be constructed. At Primary School No. 16, the only recommendation made is that slate be substituted for wood in the boys' closets. Grammar School No. 40, at No. 227 East Twenty-third-st. adjoins a stable, the manure pits of which make some of the class-rooms at times untenable. It is neces sary that this should be remedied, and that the waterclosets be repaired, the class-room doors arranged to slide back, and the wood-work removed from the heating flues. At Grammar School No. 14, No. 231 East Twentyseventh-st., it is recommended that slate be substituted for wood in the closets, and that a small and very unsuitable building in Twenty-eighth-st., used for some classes, be refitted or abandoned. Minor improvements are also recommended in Grammar School No. 49, No. 237 East Thirty-seventh-st., and Grammar School No. 27, No. 208 East Forty-second-st. The report on the Hoffman House, at Twenty-fifth-st. and Broadway, concludes as House, at I wenty-fitnest, and Fricaway, concludes a follows: "It is our opinion that the sapply pipe to the boiler is not large enough; much care seems to have been taken as to modes of egress, but as a greater secur-ity to all, we would recommend an iron ladder from win dow on south side of rear building, seventh story, to root below, a southle to be cut in said roof and a permanent ladder be put up inside leading to the floor."

The new steamer Montana, of the Williams & Guion line, now nearly completed, will have engines of 800-horse power. She will be placed in active service arly in March.

The steamer Nevada, of the California, New-Zealand and Australia Mail Steamship Company, is reported a fortnight overdue at San Francisco. It was ascertained yesterday the Nevada was to have left Sydney on Jan. 4, and proceed to Sanj Francisco via Honolulu. It is not mown, however, that she did leave on that day, and from the fact that she was to undergo extensive repairs

from the fact that she was to undergo extensive repairs at Sydney, it seems probable that she might have been detained beyond the usual time. The trip from Sydney to Honolulu takes 24 days, and from Honolulu to San Francisco 24 days. She was built in 1865, is valued at \$150,000, and is accounted one of the quickest paddle-wheel boats on the Pacific.

William R. Garrison of the United States and Brazilian Steamship Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, has received advices announcing the loss by five of their steamship Eric, Capt. Tinklepangh. The Eric left Pernambuco Jan. 1, with a carso of 25,000 bags of coffee. At midnight a fire broke out on the upper eargo decks. The crew and 15 passengers took to the boats and landed at Farahayba, 50 miles north of Pernambuco, where they were taken in charge by the United States Consul, Mr. Stryker. No lives were lost, but the baggage, cargo, and mails were totally destroyed, the only articles saved being the ship's chronometer, a box of specie, and some ready money.

The steamer Conneaby dispatched vesterday for Asyna-

money.

The steamer Ormesby, dispatched yesterday for Aspinwall by the Pacific Mail Company, is an English steamer, first chartered to import engines for the company from England, but a heavy press of freight induced the company to renew the charter and send her to Aspinwall. It is stated that the trade for steamers plying between this port and Bermuda having proved unremunerative, the contract for mail service has been closed and the steamer withdrawn from the route.

The Maritime Association have received a copy of the

steamer withdrawn from the route.

The Maritime Association have received a copy of the bill providing for the revival and encouragement of American commerce. The bill, among other things, provides for the importation of ship-building materials free of duty.

BONDS STOLEN IN WALLST. Sneak thieves still frequent Wall-st., and

often thrive upon the frequenters of that vicinity. Two men entered, at 3 p. m. on Wednesday, the office of the Toledo, Canada Southern, and Detroit Railroad Company, situated on the second floor of No. 13 William-st. over the Corn Exchange Bank, and, accosting the Secretary, asked to see a map and prospectus of the road.
The Secretary immediately gave them the map which

ther spread apon a table near a large quantity of the unexecuted bonds of the Company. While one man distracted the attention of the Secretary with queries, the other snatched a package of the bonds, and after a brief talk both left the office. The package contained 50 first mortgage bonds of the Company, numbered 50 to 100, inclusive, the face value of which was \$1,000 each, but as they were unexecuted, lacking the signatures of the others of the Company, they are of no value, and at the utmost they will only cause the Company to issue a new style of engraved or printed bond.

THE JUMEL ESTATE CASE.

JUDGE HOAR'S PLEA FOR THE CLAIMANT. At the resumption, yesterday, of the trial of the Jumel estate case, Judge Hoar said that it would be impossible for him to remain until Monday, and asked the Court to change the rule requiring counsel to alternate in addressing the jury, and to compel the defense so close its argument before hearing from the other side. Mr. O'Conor objected, and Judge Shipman refused to disturb the original arrangement. Judge Hoar then insisted that he must begin his argument at once, or else deprive his client of the benefit of it. Such a course was finally agreed to, and Judge Hoar spoke in the main, as follows:

follows:

Patience, says Fielding in one of his novels, is most apt to be fatigued by exercise; but although your patience has been terribly exercised, I hope that it is not yet entirely worn out. I have not the ability, if had the inclination, to indulge in the invective and the sweeping denunciations of the counsel who first addressed you; nor shall I inundate you with such vials of wrath as he poured out upon you. My desire is to confine myself to the real issue in the case; and that is, is George Washington Bowen the illegitimate son of Mine Jumei!

wrath as he poured out upon you. My desire as confine myself to the real issue in the case; and that is, is Jumel?

You have been told, gentlemen, that we are trying to take the roof from the heads of Mr. Chase and his children. Now let us see what we really are endeavoring to do. The breath was scarcely out of Mme. Jumel's body when Chase seized upon her estate and her papers, and closed her house to the Joneses, whose rights as her heirs-at-law he aspisequently purchased. He then contested her will and had it set aside; and since themseven years ago—he has enjoyed the estate which he seized, and used the proceeds of it to keep George Washington Bowen from the possession of what I believe to be his own. Now if, as I design to show, Bowen is Mme. Jumel's illegitimate son, Chase has deprived him of his rights; and Chase's cry about having the roof taken from his head is about equal to that of the boy who, after being convicted of murdering his parents, piteously appealed to the Court for mercy because he was an orphan. If, then, Bowen is what we claim, Chase has taken the roof from his head, and we are trying not to defraud Chase but to secure for Bowen what rightfully belongs to him. You have been informed that Chase has Ispent a great deal of money in increasing the value of this estate, and that this is another reason why it should not be taken away from him. Now, the fact is that the estate in question in value of real estate in this city. But even if he has improved it, is it a reason why it should not be taken away from him when he has a gright to it? Chase has had a long pull sit that orange, and we propose to let some one else squeezs it for a while. Bowen has been called a perjurer and a base fabricator. The substance of his testimony is simply this:

As far back as I can remember I lived in the house of

base Intricact.
simply this:
As far back as I can remember I lived in the house of
As far back as I can remember I go with him when he
Major Reuben Ballou; I used to go with him when he Major Reuben Ballou; I used to go with him when he sold meat; I have seen his name written in his account books; the record of my birth in "the King Henry book" looks like the Major's handwriting, and I believe that he

books like the Major's handwriting, and I believe that he wrote it.

Does this plain story look like a fabrication, and does it form any basis for a charge of perjury? Again, great stress has been put upon the fact that Bowen did not recognize his mother, Mme. Jumel, when he met her at Saratoga. Now, all the circumstances attending that meeting must be taken into consideration. Mme. Jumel was making a disgraceful exhibition of kerself; and for that reason it may be fairly supposed that he did not want to recognize her; nor did he know that she would acknowledge him if he spoke to her and called her mother." Neither was he then aware that he had any chim upon her estate. In fact, at that time, be had no motive prompting him to recognize her in any manner. Counsel also dwelt at great lemeth upon Bowen's transactions with Joseph Perry; but there is nothing peculiar in them. Perry met Bowen in Providence, and shid that he was an olid playmate, and knew who Bowen's mother was, and related so many incidents of the claimant's early life, that Bowen supposed him to be the person he said he was. He finally discovered and seknowledged his mistake; and this is all there is of it. Gentlemen, Carlyle says that "to sit as a tacit bucket and be pumped into is, in the long run, a position agreeable to no man;" and I suppose that you are, by this time, fully convinced of the solemn truth of that remark.

After throwing this morsel of comfort to the weary jury Judge Hoar gave, substantially as it appeared in THE TRIBUNE about two months ago, the history of Mms. Jumel's life, and ergued from it that she was just such .

woman as would be likely to have filegitimate children.
She had, he said, youth, beauty, poverty, ambition.
Her youth, her beauty, and her poverty hysted seduction. It came, and she fell. Her ambition led her to forsake her infant and come to New-York, where the could forget him in the revels of fashion and the dashes of fame.

Adverting to some of Judge Shipman's rulings in this ease, Judge Hoar, among other things, said:

Adverting to some of Judge Shinman's range in the case, Judge Hoar, among other things, said:

We are to be governed by the law as laid down by the Court. Now, the jurors have been told that they are now to assume certain things to be true because we have in vain offered to prove them to be so; that is, it is not to be assumed that Mme. Jumel was unchaste because we have not been allowed to introduce evidence to that effect. If this is so, the jurors must not infer that Mme. Jumel was virtuous because we have not been permitted to prove that she was not. Another lact showing the character of Mme. Jumel is her marriage with Aaron Burr; Burr, who had the blood of Hamilton on his hands and on his soul; Burr, who, says his biographer, "never forgave a man in his anger, or spared a woman in his lust." After she had violimized Jumel and possessed herself of his estate, she married Burr, a libertine in his dotage, that she might still flaunt her finery through the streets of this city, and write on her cards, "Wife of of an ex-Vice-President of the United States." You were told, gentlemen, with considerable ostentation, that for years Bowen never talked with any one about his mother—never asked a question about his own parentage; and that his conduct in this respect was exceedingly strange. The counsal was very careful, however, not to tell you that Chasanever talked with his wife about her parentage, or that there was anything strange in his silence upon that subject.

Judge Hoar had entered upon a systematic analysis of the evidence for the plaintiff, when the Court adjourned

till II a. m. to-day. EAST SIDE IMPROVEMENTS CONDEMNED.

The bill presented to the Assembly by Mr. McCrary, President of the East Side Association, previding for an East Side Boulevard and an East River Park, has not been printed, and its provisions are not generally known. It is proposed to begin the boulevard at Central Park and Seventy-second-st., through which it will proceed to Avenues A and B, thence to Eightyninth-st., thence diagonally to Third-ave, at Ninety sixth-st., thence through Third-ave. to One-hundred-andsecond-st., thence to Avenue A, through which it will run to Harlem River. The land between Avenue B and the East River, from Eightieth to Eighty-ninthet, is to be taken for an East Side Park. A similar scheme to this was before the Legislature a few years ago, and was submitted to the Park Commissioners, who rejected it as invelving a useless expenditure of land and money. A TRIBUNG reporter obtained yesterday the opinions of several real estate owners and dealers in regard to the enterprise. and all acreed in its condemnation. They said that the avenues east of Broadway were laid out and completed. and that no others were needed. Pleasure drives in abundance had been provided for the city, and no at tempts to change the lines of travel would be successful. The objections to the Boulevard were, however, of a negative character, while those to the proposed park were positive. It was claimed that the less of so long a line of water front would be a great injury to the commercial interests of the city. Whariage is becoming dearer each year, and it is thought that the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions will render the channel north of Blackwell's Island more available than at present. The cost of landing and reshipping produce in the city is now so great that the Northern Pacific Raironal has obtained land north of Port Morris for the purpose of reshipping grain, thus taking the business from this city. By reducing the amount of available water front, the cost of wharfage will be further increased. Arrangsments were made yesterday with the Harlem Steamboat Company by which property-owners in the vicinity of the proposed park will give the necessary land for a wharf, and will build a dock and ferry-house, on condition that the boats stop there on their trips. Tay say that the water front cannot be spared, as it offers them the only hope of the immediate solution of the rapid transit problem.

AN ACTOR ARRESTED. and that no others were needed. Pleasure drives in

AN ACTOR ARRESTED. T. Augustus Phillips, better known M Ocofty Gooft," walked into the Sheriff's office yester day and was informed by Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis that he was a prisoner. The interview was exceedingly brief, and Mr. Phillips was told very politely that the charge was unlawful detention of a diamond cross and diamond ring, with other articles of jewelry, from Louiss Schaffer. The affidavit recites that a little more than a year ago Mr. Phillips, with whom she was on terms of intimate friendship, asked her to lend him her diamond) cross and diamond pin, to appear on the stage at the Grand Opera House. appear on the stage at the Grand Opera House. She complied with his request, and she has since been unable to get back her jewelry, though she has frequently applied to him to return them. She has been informed that Mr. Phillips had a pin affixed to the diamond cross, and and it made a sourt pin of. Some of the brilliants, she swears, he took from the ring and made studs of, and the ring he now wears as a software diamond ring.

She made frequent applications for her property, which were unliceded, and she finally brought stat in the Court of Common Picas to recover the articles and see damages; made the necessary afficiaties. The prisoner gave ball in \$1,290.

Letter-carriers and maidens will be reminded on this wintry day that St. Valentine's fair name has not been erased from the calendar—the former by the abnormal weight of their satchels, and the latter by the receipt of those delicate missives in which charabe, flowers, and rhymos are combined on lovely lace etgal paper to prove that the swalns yet live who are not so prescentlyed as to forget their love or to lose an opportunity to reiterate their carnest but frite yows.